

COLUMBUS


CATHEDRAL AT SANTO DOMINGO IN WHICH LIE COLUMBUS' BONES.

of authority. His hair in his youth days was of a light color, but care and trouble, according to Las Casas, soon turned it gray, and at thirty years of age it was quite white.

It was this Jewish boy turned sailor man, in the light of the latest historical belief, who dreamed the great dream, to accomplish that dream he must not allow his race to be known. To prevent this he must hide his place of birth. To reach his ends he must suppress forever the religion within him. All of which difficult things he accomplished along with the difficulty of crossing the unknown Atlantic in a tub and making the greatest discovery the world has ever known.

Even after death the discoverer seemed to have had his own way in the face of the Spanish intention to prevent him from doing so. His last wish was to be buried in the land which he had discovered, and that wish was granted for the time and his remains were laid to rest beneath the floor of the old cathedral at Santo Domingo city, in the West Indies. Here they still remain, despite the claim of the Spanish that they were removed to Cuba in 1795 and to Seville, Spain, later.

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, the Latin-American explorer and wife of Franklin Adams, likewise an explorer and authority on Latin America and a member of the Pan American Union, has recently returned from the Dominican Republic, where she has delved deep into



HE anniversary of America's discovery 420 years ago, occurring again this week, calls to mind the developments of the year which tend to clear up some of the moot questions that surround Christopher Columbus.

Then appears Prof. Hyland C. Kir-
tland and philosopher, of this city, with
equally incontrovertible proofs that C-
olumbus was a Jew, and through the

Having thus become suspicious of Genoa as the birthplace of the discoverer, Senor de la Riega began search for a clue to another birthplace. He had not far to search. It is duly recorded that Bartholomew Columbus, but a little younger than Christopher, was born in Lusitania. Christopher had gone to sea at an early age and the natives of his original village had lost track of him. But Bartholomew lived in Lusitania until his maturity and many men there were in Spain who knew of his origin.

Columbus himself furnishes a prettier sentimental proof of his boyhood residence in this part of Spain, for the names of the landmarks of Pontevedra he planted wherever he made discoveries. San Salvador, the name of the first land sighted in America, was the name of the parish in which his parents lived. He called Cuba Juana, after Juana de Colon.

translator, president of the Secular League, a body of learned scientists of Washington, grasped the idea that if the discoverer's Jewish parentage could be established many of his mysterious actions would be explained. His denial of his parentage and the place of his birth could be attributed to the delicate position in which Jews found themselves in those days of the inquisition. His peculiar position toward religion could

That he was a Jew at heart, if not wholly so in lineage, is clearly shown from the books he was accustomed to read; from the character of those who, while he associated with them, he would lead him to make his discoveries; from his own literary style, which has often been noted as akin to that of the Hebrew prophets, and finally from the strange delusion, seldom if ever correctly interpreted, which came to possess him in his declining days, that he was the discoverer of Paradise and forerunner

It was Louis de la Cedra, the first duke of Medina-Celi—whose grandmother was a Jewess—one of the richest princes in Andalusia, who hospitably received Columbus after his return from Lisbon and entertained him for two years, and would have financed his expedition if the crown would have allowed him. Louis de Santangel, the secretary of the king, was a

There are many evidences, such as mis-treatment of priests who accompanied his expeditions and no reference to Christ in all his writings, that confirm this belief. Even the description of him written by his son shows his appearance to be Jewish. His son says:

"He was tall, well formed, muscular and of an elevated and dignified demeanor. His visage was long, neither full nor meager; his complexion fair and freckled, and inclined to ruddy; his nose of a fine outline, his cheek bones were rather high, his eyes were deep and apt to enlarge; his hair was black and curled; his kind; his whole countenance had an air

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, the Latin-American explorer and wife of Franklin Adams, likewise an explorer and authority on Latin America and an official of the Pan American Union, has recently returned from the Dominican Republic, where she has delved deep into this controverted question of here the remains of Columbus lie. She also has recently visited Spain, has seen the tomb at Santo Domingo, and she claims that it contains the precious bones. Mrs. Adams has concluded that the facts are evident and that the bones of Columbus really rest in Santo Domingo city.

It was not until 1877 that the actual remains were discovered. Padre Hilario de Echeburua, a Jesuit priest at the time, and his action in the circumstances, slowed him to be a man of great good will and a man of great good fortune. He was the first to visit the foreign consuls of the port and asked them to view the discovery. These officials, however, were not to be taken to their proximity to the point where the remains had been found. He was labeling, and a score of other very plain markings of the leaden casket and its contents, that showed the hands of a doctor that this and not the other remains were those of Christopher Columbus. So had it been, the remains of Columbus in the new world been observed despite the belief of the Spaniards that they had taken him to the Indies.

There is in Santo Domingo an aged and very learned historian, Senior Don Emilio Prud'homme, who has been the chief study of this question of the resting place of Columbus. He has been to the mountain high in proving that these are the actual remains. He was in Santo Domingo in 1877, and he has since discovered, personally viewed the proofs, and knew the consuls of all the foreign nations, and he has been able to firmly and positively settle the question in a doubtfully settled.

previously she had lost all her clothes—in the shape of her string of beads. Her angry husband at once sent for the local medicine man, who insisted on cutting off and making a stew of these pieces of flesh as a sure means of finding the thief.